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 17 Good Technology Corporation and
 Good Technology Software, Inc.

18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 19 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 20 **SAN JOSE DIVISION**

21
 22 Good Technology Corporation and
 Good Technology Software, Inc.,

23 Plaintiffs,

24 vs.

25 MobileIron, Inc.,

26 Defendant.

) Case No.

) **COMPLAINT FOR PATENT**
) **INFRINGEMENT**

) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

27
 28 Case No.

Complaint For Patent Infringement

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Richard W. Wisking
 Clerk, U.S. District Court
 Northern District of California
 San Jose

CV 12-05826

EDL

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Good Technology Corporation and Good Technology Software, Inc. (collectively, “Good”), file this Complaint against Defendant MobileIron, Inc. (“MobileIron”).

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Good is a pioneer in the technology and products that are critical to the backbone and safety of smartphones and tablets, which have become the most important and ubiquitous piece of technology we use in our daily lives. This lawsuit is about one of the brazen infringers of Good’s technology—MobileIron.

2. Good’s innovations in the area of mobile data and device management have resulted in broad intellectual property protection for Good’s innovations, including over 75 patents, many of which are early, highly-cited, and foundational patents.

3. Since 1996, Good has spent hundreds of millions of dollars researching, developing, and marketing its solutions that have revolutionized and improved users’ experiences on remote devices and provided a secure environment to access the most sensitive business and personal data.

4. In 1997, Good, formerly known as Visto Corporation, created the first product that enabled users to securely access corporate email and other business data. Over the late 1990s and early 2000s, as smartphone devices were being increasingly seen in the marketplace, Good evolved this product to support “push” email, automatic data synchronization, and security controls such as “remote wipe”—these are features that every user of a smartphone uses today on a minute-by-minute basis.

5. Good’s innovations have become the *de facto* standard for secure access to email and other business data on smartphones and tablets. Without these security and management functions, businesses and government agencies—such as banks, healthcare providers, life sciences and high tech companies, and many others—would not be able to utilize new and innovative devices and apps

1 to increase workforce efficiency and productivity. Good has entered into intellectual property
2 agreements with technology leaders, such as Research In Motion (RIM), Microsoft and Nokia.

3 6. Nevertheless, Good's innovations have been the subject of widespread copying by
4 other competitors who have unfairly attempted to capitalize on Good's pioneering efforts and
5 success by imitating Good's innovative technology and product offerings.

6 7. One of the principal imitators is MobileIron. Instead of pursuing independent product
7 development, MobileIron has chosen to use Good's innovative technology and product offerings, in
8 violation of Good's valuable intellectual property rights. As alleged below in detail, MobileIron has
9 made its MobileIron products work through widespread patent infringement.

10 8. MobileIron has further made false and misleading claims with respect to Good's
11 technology and products, and in the process audaciously and erroneously claims to be the "first" to
12 deliver such technology and products that use Good's pre-existing technology.

13 PARTIES

14 9. Plaintiffs Good Technology Corporation and Good Technology Software, Inc. are
15 Delaware corporations with their principal place of business at 430 N. Mary Ave., Suite 200,
16 Sunnyvale, CA 94085.

17 10. Defendant MobileIron is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business
18 at 415 East Middlefield Road, Mountain View, CA 94043.

19 11. MobileIron is doing business and infringing Good's patents-in-suit in California and
20 elsewhere in the United States.

21 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22 12. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the
23 United States, Title 35, United States Code, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 *et seq.* and 281-285.
24 Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Jurisdiction over
25 Good's Lanham Act claim is conferred on this Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1125. Jurisdiction over
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1 Good's state law claims is conferred on this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) as such claims
2 form part of the same case or controversy as Good's patent infringement and/or Lanham Act claims.

3 13. MobileIron is transacting and/or has transacted business within the State of
4 California. MobileIron, directly or through intermediaries, is committing and/or has committed acts
5 of infringement in the State of California, including at the very least, developing, distributing,
6 selling, offering for sale, advertising, using and/or supporting products or services that fall within
7 one or more claims of Good's patents-in-suit. MobileIron is therefore subject to the personal
8 jurisdiction of this Court.
9

10 14. MobileIron, directly or through intermediaries, has committed acts of infringement in
11 this District, including at the very least, developing, distributing, selling, offering for sale,
12 advertising, using and/or supporting products or services that fall within one or more claims of
13 Good's patents-in-suit. Accordingly, venue to adjudicate whether Good's patents-in-suit are
14 infringed is appropriate in the Northern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391,
15 1400(b), and 1404(a).
16

17 15. For example, MobileIron provides software solutions (in traditional forms, cloud-
18 based, and software as service (SaaS)) for enterprise management of mobile devices, including
19 configuring and updating mobile devices over-the-air, enforcing security policies and compliance
20 for mobile devices, securing mobile access to corporate resources, and allowing mobile devices to
21 be locked or wiped remotely (the "MobileIron Software"). Upon information and belief, MobileIron
22 is currently developing, marketing and selling its products and services, including its MobileIron
23 Software, in California (including the Northern District) and elsewhere in the United States.
24 MobileIron also has commercial relationships with various technology partners to promote, sell,
25 offer for sale, and/or advertise MobileIron accused products and services in this State and this
26 District. For example, MobileIron's MobileIron Software is available to customers in the State of
27 California and the Northern District through the Apple App Store and Google Play markets.
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16. MobileIron also uses websites to market accused products and services in California (including the Northern District), and enable users of its sites to inquire about (and receive) additional information and product support. MobileIron's website also allows residents of this State and this District to search for and apply for employment positions with MobileIron.

17. This action for patent infringement is assigned on a district-wide basis under Civil L.R. 3-2(c).

18. Good holds all right, title, and interest in and to United States Patent No. 6,151,606, entitled “System And Method For Using A Workspace Data Manager to Access, Manipulate and Synchronize Network Data” (“’606 Patent”), which was duly and legally issued by the USPTO on November 21, 2000 in the name of Daniel J. Mendez. A copy of the ’606 Patent is attached as Exhibit A. A Reexamination Certificate for the ’606 Patent was duly and legally issued by the USPTO on March 24, 2009. A copy of the Reexamination Certificate of the ’606 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

20. Good holds all right, title, and interest in and to United States Patent No. 7,970,386, entitled “System And Method For Monitoring And Maintaining A Wireless Device” (“386 Patent”), which was duly and legally issued by the USPTO on June 28, 2011 in the name of Sathyanarayana Pattavayal Bhat et al. A copy of the ’386 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

1 (“’219 Patent”), which was duly and legally issued by the USPTO on September 6, 2011 in the
2 name of Daniel J. Mendez et al. A copy of the ’219 Patent is attached as Exhibit E.

3 **Count 1: Infringement Of U.S. Patent No. 6,151,606**

4 22. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-21 above.

5 23. MobileIron makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, exports, supplies, and/or distributes
6 within and from the United States, products and/or services that allow for the remote disabling
7 and/or wiping of information from smartphone and/or other devices, including at least one or more
8 versions of its MobileIron Software, and/or similar products and/or services (“’606 Accused
9 Products”). In addition, MobileIron provides these products and/or services to distributors, resellers,
10 developers and/or users.

11 24. MobileIron has been and is now directly infringing the ’606 Patent in this District
12 and elsewhere by making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, exporting, supplying and/or
13 distributing within, to, and/or from the United States the ’606 Accused Products, in violation of 35
14 U.S.C. § 271(a). Alternatively, MobileIron has indirectly infringed one or more claims of the ’606
15 Patent by inducing such use of the claimed methods and systems by its distributors, resellers and/or
16 end user customers using the ’606 Accused Products in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).
17 Alternatively, MobileIron has contributorily infringed one or more claims of the ’606 Patent by
18 providing the ’606 Accused Products directly or by way of distributors and/or resellers to end users,
19 who in turn combine the ’606 Accused Products, which have no substantial non-infringing uses,
20 with available hardware and/or software to infringe one or more claims of the ’606 Patent in
21 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United States
22 the ’606 Accused Products, which comprise all or a substantial portion of the components of the
23 claims of the ’606 Patent, where such components are uncombined in whole or in part, in such
24 manner as to actively induce the combination of such components outside of the United States in a
25 manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the United States, in
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1 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(1). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United
 2 States the '606 Accused Products, uncombined in whole or in part, which products are especially
 3 made or especially adapted for use in practicing the claims of the '606 Patent and are not staple
 4 articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use, knowing that such
 5 component is so made or adapted and intending that such component will be combined outside of
 6 the United States in a manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the
 7 United States, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(2).

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 9 25. Good has provided notice of the '606 Patent to MobileIron.

10 26. Upon information and belief, MobileIron had and has knowledge of the '606 Patent,
 11 MobileIron has been and is aware of its infringement, and MobileIron's infringement has been and
 12 continues to be willful.

13 27. Good has been irreparably harmed by MobileIron's acts of infringement of the '606
 14 Patent, and will continue to be harmed unless and until MobileIron's acts of infringement are
 15 enjoined and restrained by order of this Court. Good has no adequate remedy at law to redress
 16 MobileIron's continuing acts of infringement. The hardships that would be imposed upon
 17 MobileIron by an injunction are less than those faced by Good should an injunction not issue.
 18 Furthermore, the public interest would be served by issuance of an injunction.
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20 28. As a result of MobileIron's acts of infringement, Good has suffered and will continue
 21 to suffer damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

22 **Count 2: Infringement Of U.S. Patent No. 7,702,322**

23 29. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-28 above.

24 30. MobileIron makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, exports, supplies, and/or distributes
 25 within and from the United States, products and/or services, including at least one or more versions
 26 of its MobileIron Software, and/or similar products and/or services ("322 Accused Products"), that
 27 allow for the distribution and/or updating of software on smartphones and/or other devices. In
 28

1 addition, MobileIron provides these products and/or services to distributors, resellers, developers
2 and/or users.

3 31. MobileIron has been and is now directly infringing the '322 Patent in this District
4 and elsewhere by making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, exporting, supplying and/or
5 distributing within, to, and/or from the United States the '322 Accused Products, in violation of 35
6 U.S.C. § 271(a). Alternatively, MobileIron has indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '322
7 Patent by inducing such use of the claimed methods and systems by its distributors, resellers, and/or
8 end user customers using the '322 Accused Products in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).
9 Alternatively, MobileIron has contributorily infringed one or more claims of the '322 Patent by
10 providing the '322 Accused Products directly or by way of distributors and/or resellers to end users,
11 who in turn combine the '322 Accused Products, which have no substantial non-infringing uses,
12 with available hardware and/or software to infringe one or more claims of the '322 Patent in
13 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United States
14 the '322 Accused Products, which comprise all or a substantial portion of the components of the
15 claims of the '322 Patent, where such components are uncombined in whole or in part, in such
16 manner as to actively induce the combination of such components outside of the United States in a
17 manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the United States, in
18 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(1). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United
19 States the '322 Accused Products, uncombined in whole or in part, which products are especially
20 made or especially adapted for use in practicing the claims of the '322 Patent and are not staple
21 articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use, knowing that such
22 component is so made or adapted and intending that such component will be combined outside of
23 the United States in a manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the
24 United States, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(2).

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27 32. Good has provided notice of the '322 Patent to MobileIron.
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1 33. Upon information and belief, MobileIron had and has knowledge of the '322 Patent,
2 MobileIron has been and is aware of its infringement, and MobileIron's infringement has been and
3 continues to be willful.

4 34. Good has been irreparably harmed by MobileIron's acts of infringement of the '322
5 Patent, and will continue to be harmed unless and until MobileIron's acts of infringement are
6 enjoined and restrained by order of this Court. Good has no adequate remedy at law to redress
7 MobileIron's continuing acts of infringement. The hardships that would be imposed upon
8 MobileIron by an injunction are less than those faced by Good should an injunction not issue.
9 Furthermore, the public interest would be served by issuance of an injunction.
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11 35. As a result of MobileIron's acts of infringement, Good has suffered and will continue
12 to suffer damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

13 **Count 3: Infringement Of U.S. Patent No. 7,970,386**

14 36. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-35 above.

15 37. MobileIron makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, exports, supplies, and/or distributes
16 within and from the United States, products and/or services that allow for the monitoring and
17 maintenance of smartphones and/or other devices, including at least one or more versions of its
18 MobileIron Software, and/or similar products and/or services ("386 Accused Products"). In
19 addition, MobileIron provides these products and/or services to distributors, resellers, developers
20 and/or users.
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22 38. MobileIron has been and is now directly infringing the '386 Patent in this District
23 and elsewhere by making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, exporting, supplying and/or
24 distributing within, to, and/or from the United States the '386 Accused Products, in violation of 35
25 U.S.C. § 271(a). Alternatively, MobileIron has indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '386
26 Patent by inducing such use of the claimed methods and systems by its distributors, resellers and/or
27 end user customers using the '386 Accused Products in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).
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1 Alternatively, MobileIron has contributorily infringed one or more claims of the '386 Patent by
2 providing the '386 Accused Products directly or by way of distributors and/or resellers to end users,
3 who in turn combine the '386 Accused Products, which have no substantial non-infringing uses,
4 with available hardware and/or software to infringe one or more claims of the '386 Patent in
5 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United States
6 the '386 Accused Products, which comprise all or a substantial portion of the components of the
7 claims of the '386 Patent, where such components are uncombined in whole or in part, in such
8 manner as to actively induce the combination of such components outside of the United States in a
9 manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the United States, in
10 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(1). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United
11 States the '386 Accused Products, uncombined in whole or in part, which products are especially
12 made or especially adapted for use in practicing the claims of the '386 Patent and are not staple
13 articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use, knowing that such
14 component is so made or adapted and intending that such component will be combined outside of
15 the United States in a manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the
16 United States, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(2).

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19 39. Good has provided notice of the '386 Patent to MobileIron.

20 40. Upon information and belief, MobileIron had and has knowledge of the '386 Patent,
21 MobileIron has been and is aware of its infringement, and MobileIron's infringement has been and
22 continues to be willful.

23 41. Good has been irreparably harmed by MobileIron's acts of infringement of the '386
24 Patent, and will continue to be harmed unless and until MobileIron's acts of infringement are
25 enjoined and restrained by order of this Court. Good has no adequate remedy at law to redress
26 MobileIron's continuing acts of infringement. The hardships that would be imposed upon
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1 MobileIron by an injunction are less than those faced by Good should an injunction not issue.
2 Furthermore, the public interest would be served by issuance of an injunction.

3 42. As a result of MobileIron's acts of infringement, Good has suffered and will continue
4 to suffer damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

5 **Count 4: Infringement Of U.S. Patent No. 8,012,219**

6 43. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-42 above.

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8 44. MobileIron makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, exports, supplies, and/or distributes
9 within and from the United States, products and/or services that allow for preventing access to data
10 on compromised smartphones and/or other devices, including at least one or more versions of its
11 MobileIron Software, and/or similar products and/or services ("219 Accused Products"). In
12 addition, MobileIron provides these products and/or services to distributors, resellers, developers
13 and/or users.

14 45. MobileIron has been and is now directly infringing the '219 Patent in this District
15 and elsewhere by making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, exporting, supplying and/or
16 distributing within, to, and/or from the United States the '219 Accused Products, in violation of 35
17 U.S.C. § 271(a). Alternatively, MobileIron has indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '219
18 Patent by inducing such use of the claimed methods and systems by its distributors, resellers and/or
19 end user customers using the '219 Accused Products in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).
20 Alternatively, MobileIron has contributorily infringed one or more claims of the '219 Patent by
21 providing the '219 Accused Products directly or by way of distributors and/or resellers to end users,
22 who in turn combine the '219 Accused Products, which have no substantial non-infringing uses,
23 with available hardware and/or software to infringe one or more claims of the '219 Patent in
24 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United States
25 the '219 Accused Products, which comprise all or a substantial portion of the components of the
26 claims of the '219 Patent, where such components are uncombined in whole or in part, in such
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1 manner as to actively induce the combination of such components outside of the United States in a
2 manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the United States, in
3 violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(1). Alternatively, MobileIron has supplied in or from the United
4 States the '219 Accused Products, uncombined in whole or in part, which products are especially
5 made or especially adapted for use in practicing the claims of the '219 Patent and are not staple
6 articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use, knowing that such
7 component is so made or adapted and intending that such component will be combined outside of
8 the United States in a manner that would infringe the patent if such combination occurred within the
9 United States, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(f)(2).

11 46. Good has provided notice of the '219 Patent to MobileIron.

12 47. Upon information and belief, MobileIron had and has knowledge of the '219 Patent,
13 MobileIron has been and is aware of its infringement, and MobileIron's infringement has been and
14 continues to be willful.

15 48. Good has been irreparably harmed by MobileIron's acts of infringement of the '219
16 Patent, and will continue to be harmed unless and until MobileIron's acts of infringement are
17 enjoined and restrained by order of this Court. Good has no adequate remedy at law to redress
18 MobileIron's continuing acts of infringement. The hardships that would be imposed upon
19 MobileIron by an injunction are less than those faced by Good should an injunction not issue.
20 Furthermore, the public interest would be served by issuance of an injunction.

21 49. As a result of MobileIron's acts of infringement, Good has suffered and will continue
22 to suffer damages in an amount to be proved at trial.

24 **Count 5: Violation of the Lanham Act § 43(a)(1)**

25 50. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-49 above.

26 51. In addition to the above-described patent infringement, MobileIron is publishing and
27 distributing marketing materials captioned "Observations about Good Technologies [sic] MDM"
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1 (the “Marketing Materials”) that critique Good’s “Mobile Device Management” products (the
2 “Good Products”).

3 52. MobileIron’s Marketing Materials contain materially false and misleading
4 descriptions and representations of fact concerning the Good Products. The following are some
5 examples of the materially false, misleading descriptions and representations of fact made by
6 MobileIron in its Marketing Materials:

7 a. The Marketing Materials assert that “[t]he Good Container is explicitly **not**
8 **FIPS-140 certified** on iOS and Android [emphasis in original],” when in fact it is (specifically, it is
9 FIPS-140-2 certified).

10 b. MobileIron falsely asserts in its Marketing Materials that the Good Products,
11 as of November 2011, had “[n]o full wipe,” when in fact the Good Products, through its “Good for
12 Enterprise” solution, have provided both the ability to wipe enterprise data and the ability to perform
13 a full wipe of the mobile device through Good’s MDM solution since prior to November 2011.

14 c. The Marketing Materials assert that there is “No Email Push. Emails get
15 downloaded after opening the app,” when in fact the Good Products (namely, “Good for
16 Enterprise”) **are** a push email solution.

17 53. MobileIron’s Marketing Materials misrepresent the nature, characteristics, and/or
18 qualities of the Good Products and disparage Good’s business.

19 54. Good is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that MobileIron is using the
20 Marketing Materials as part of its global marketing effort, including, without limitation, its
21 marketing efforts focused on sales throughout the United States.

22 55. MobileIron’s Marketing Materials are intended, and have a tendency, to deceive the
23 purchasing public and have deceived the purchasing public. The false and misleading information
24 contained in the Marketing Materials is likely to create confusion and influence the buying decisions
25 of the purchasing public.
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56. As a direct and proximate result of MobileIron's use of the Marketing Materials, Good has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

57. Good has suffered, and continues to suffer, irreparable injury from MobileIron's conduct, and due to the continuing threat of such injury, has no adequate remedy at law. Good is entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

Count 6: Trade Libel Under California Law

58. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-57 above.

59. MobileIron's use of the Marketing Materials constitutes trade libel, namely, the Marketing Materials contain false and misleading information about the quality of Good Products and Good's business.

60. MobileIron's use of the Marketing Materials is intended to cause financial harm to Good by inducing the purchasing public to favor MobileIron's products over the Good Products.

61. As a direct and proximate result of MobileIron's use of the Marketing Materials, Good has suffered, and continues to suffer, damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

Count 7: Unfair Business Practices In Violation Of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200 et seq.

62. Good refers to and incorporates herein the allegations of Paragraphs 1-61 above.

63. MobileIron's actions alleged herein constitute unfair, illegal, or fraudulent business practices prohibited by California Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.

64. Good has suffered, and continues to suffer, irreparable injury from MobileIron's conduct, and due to the continuing threat of such injury, has no adequate remedy at law. Accordingly, Good is entitled to injunctive relief.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Good requests the following relief:

A. That MobileIron and its parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors, and assigns, and all those persons in active concert or

1 participation with them, or any of them, be enjoined from making, using, importing, exporting,
2 distributing, supplying, offering for sale, selling, or causing to be sold any product or service falling
3 within the scope of any claim of the '606, '322, '386, and '219 Patents, or otherwise infringing or
4 contributing to or inducing infringement of any claim thereof;

5 B. A finding that MobileIron has infringed the '606, '322, '386, and '219
6 Patents;

7 C. That Good be awarded its actual damages;

8 D. That Good be awarded pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest at the
9 maximum rate allowed by law, including an award of prejudgment interest, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §
10 284, from the date of each act of infringement of the '606, '322, '386, and '219 Patents by
11 MobileIron to the day a damages judgment is entered, and a further award of post-judgment interest,
12 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961, continuing until such judgment is paid, at the maximum rate allowed
13 by law;

14 E. That the Court order an accounting for damages through judgment and post-
15 judgment until MobileIron is permanently enjoined from further infringing activities;

16 F. That the Court declare this to be an exceptional case pursuant to 35 U.S.C.
17 § 285 and requiring MobileIron to pay the costs of this action (including all disbursements) and
18 attorney's fees as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285;

19 G. That the Court award enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

20 H. That the Court award supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict
21 infringement up until MobileIron is permanently enjoined from further infringing activities;

22 I. That the Court award a compulsory future royalty in the event an injunction is
23 not awarded;

24 J. That the Court require MobileIron to pay interest on such damages at the legal
25 rate;
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1 K. That the Court require MobileIron to pay damages (including without
2 limitation lost profits and disgorgement) and enhanced damages and/or treble damages, in a sum to
3 be proven at trial, based on its trade libel and violation of the Lanham Act;

4 L. That the Court declare the case “exceptional”;

5 M. That MobileIron pay Good’s reasonable attorney’s fees and costs;

6 N. That the Court award permanent injunctive relief restraining MobileIron from
7 further publishing of the Marketing Materials;
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9 O. That, on the basis for Good’s state law claims, the Court award damages,
10 enhanced damages, punitive damages, and/or attorney’s fees to the extent permitted by law; and

11 P. That Good be awarded such other and further relief as the Court deems just
12 and proper.
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DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to the provisions of Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and in accordance with Civil Local Rule 3-6, Good demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable in this matter.

DATED: November 14, 2012

MCKOOL SMITH HENNIGAN, P.C.

By



Courtland L. Reichman

Attorney for Plaintiffs
Courtland L. Reichman

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